Application No. 08/533,979 filed September 29, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Application No. 08/129,222 filed September 30, 1993, now abandoned."

In the Claims:

Claims 1-21 are pending. Please cancel claims 1-21 and add new claims 22-69, as follows.

22. (New) An iontophoretic drug delivery device, comprising:

a reservoir including epinephrine, wherein the iontophoretic drug delivery device is prepackaged as a ready to use device.

23. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 22, wherein the reservoir further comprises lidocaine.

24. (New) An iontophoretic drug delivery device, comprising:

an electrode assembly, comprising:

a working reservoir situated in electrically conductive relation to the electrode assembly, wherein the working reservoir comprises an aqueous swollen cross-linked water soluble polymer, lidocaine and epinephrine.

25. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 24, wherein the iontophoretic drug delivery device is prepackaged as a ready to use device.

26. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 24, wherein, as measured by weight % of the total weight of the working reservoir, epinephrine is present up to 0.1 wt. %.

27. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 26, wherein the lidocaine is present up to 10 wt. %.

28. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 27, the working reservoir further comprises:

glycerin, sodium metabisulfite, and EDTA.

29. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 28, wherein the concentration of glycerin is up to 10 wt. %, the concentration of sodium metabisulfite is to 0.05 wt. %, the concentration of EDTA is up to 0.01wt. %.

30. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 27, wherein the iontophoretic drug delivery device is prepackaged as a ready to use device.

31. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 24, wherein the concentration of epinephrine, as measured in weight % of the total weight of the reservoir, is about 0.1 wt% and the concentration of lidocaine is about 10 wt%.

32. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 31, the working electrode further comprises about 10 wt. % glycerin, about 0.05 wt. % sodium metabisulfite, and about 0.01 wt. % EDTA disodium.

33. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 24, wherein the electrode assembly further comprises from one to three return electrodes and a working electrode.

34. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 33, wherein the one to three return electrodes have a total surface area between 1 to 5 cm^2 and wherein the working electrode has a surface area between 2 to 10 cm^2.

35. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 24, wherein the working reservoir further comprises at least one stabilizer.

36. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 35, wherein at least one stabilizer is at least one of sodium metabisulphite and EDTA.

37. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 35, wherein the working reservoir further comprises at least one additive.

38. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 37, wherein the additive is selected from glycerin, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and conductive salts.

39. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 24, wherein the aqueous swollen cross linked water soluble polymer acts as an adhesive.

40. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 39, wherein the aqueous swollen cross linked water soluble polymer is selected from polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyacrylimide.

41. (New) An iontophoretic drug delivery device, comprising:

an electrode assembly, comprising:

a reservoir situated in electrically conductive relation to the electrode assembly, wherein the reservoir comprises an aqueous swollen high energy irradiation cross-linked water soluble polymer.

42. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 41, wherein the aqueous swollen high energy irradiation cross-linked water soluble polymer is crosslinked by exposure to electron beam irradiation or gamma irradiation.

43. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 41, wherein the reservoir further comprises the at least one medicament.

44. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 42, wherein the aqueous swollen high energy irradiation cross linked water soluble polymer is selected from polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyacrylimide.

45. (New) A method of making a reservoir for an iontophoretic drug delivery device, comprising:

coating a reinforcing member with a viscous water soluble polymer solution; and

cross linking the viscous water soluble polymer solution by high energy irradiation.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein coating a reinforcing member comprises:

applying a portion of the viscous water soluble polymer solution to one side of the reinforcing member;

applying a second portion of the viscous water soluble polymer solution to one side of a release liner; and

laminating the release liner and the reinforcing member together such that both surfaces of the reinforcing member are coated with the viscous water soluble polymer solution.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the viscous water soluble polymer solution is applied to the reinforcing member and the release liner to a thickness of about 5 mil to 30 mil.

48. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein coating a reinforcing member further comprises:

applying a final release liner to the viscous solution applied to the reinforcing member to form a laminate.

49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the final release liner is an electrode.

50. (New) The method of claim 48, further comprising replacing one of the release liner and the final release liner with an electrode in flexible sheet form.

51. (New) The method of claim 46, further comprising adding at least one medicament to the reservoir.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein the at least one medicament comprises lidocaine and the method further comprises adding a vasoconstrictor, stabilizers and glycerin to the reservoir.

53. (New) The method of claim 48, further comprising cutting the laminate to form the reservoir.

54. (New) An iontophoretic drug delivery device, comprising:

a single electrode assembly, comprising:

a working electrode connected to a working reservoir, the working reservoir comprising lidocaine and epinephrine; and

a return electrode connected to a return reservoir, the return reservoir comprising an electrolyte;

wherein the working reservoir and the return reservoir independently comprise at least one crosslinked water soluble polymer selected from polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyacrylimide; and

wherein the electrode assembly is prepackaged as a ready to use device.

55. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 54, wherein the working reservoir and the return reservoir comprise the same crosslinked water soluble polymer.

56. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 54, wherein, as measured by weight % of the total weight of the reservoir, epinephrine is present up to 0.1 wt. %.

57. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 56, wherein the lidocaine is present up to 10 wt. % based on the total with of the reservoir.

58. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 57, further comprising:

glycerin, sodium metabisulfite, and EDTA.

59. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 58, wherein the concentration of glycerin is up to 10 wt. %, the concentration of sodium metabisulfite is to 0.05 wt. %, the concentration of EDTA is up to 0.01wt. %, all based on the total with of the reservoir.

60. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 54, wherein the concentration of epinephrine, as measured in weight % of the total weight of the reservoir, is about 0.1 wt% and the concentration of lidocaine is about 10 wt%, all based on the total with of the reservoir.

61. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 60, further comprising about 10 wt. % glycerin, about 0.05 wt. % sodium metabisulfite, and about 0.01 wt. % EDTA disodium.

62. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 54, further comprising from one to three return electrodes.

63. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 62, wherein the return electrodes have a total surface area from 1 to 5 cm^2 and wherein the working electrode has a surface area from 2 to 10 cm^2.

64. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 54, wherein the working reservoir further comprises at least one stabilizer.

65. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 64, wherein at least one stabilizer is at least one of sodium metabisulphite and EDTA.

66. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 64, wherein the working reservoir further comprises at least one additive.

67. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 66, wherein the additive is selected from glycerin, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and conductive salts.

68. (New) The iontophoretic drug delivery device of claim 54, wherein the aqueous swollen cross linked water soluble polymer acts as an adhesive.

69. (New) An iontophoretic drug delivery device, comprising:

an electrode assembly, comprising:

a working reservoir situated in electrically conductive relation to the electrode assembly, wherein the working reservoir comprises an aqueous swollen cross-linked water soluble polymer, lidocaine and epinephrine;

wherein the iontophoretic drug delivery device is prepackaged as a ready to use device.